The Receivers appointed by the Insolvency Courts were Vakils who did not find much time to inspect properties and get proper value for them. Consequently, the creditors were not paid in time. Full-time Receivers should therefore be appointed. When a portion of the property was sold, the Receiver kept the money with him and did not distribute it until the whole of the property was sold. There should be a legal provision that the money should be distributed to the creditors within three days of its receipt by the Receiver, for, the creditors suffered great loss on account of the delay in the receipt of the money. The power to distribute the amount should be vested in the District Court. Receivers should not be allowed anything more than their T. A. and the money received in respect of one case should not be spent in respect of another. Further, the accounts of the Receivers should be audited by certified auditors. Receivers should be allowed to sell only the proprietory rights.

Creditors who had obtained decrees in courts before the declaration of insolvency should be given court expenses.

DEWAN'S REPLY: இந்த இன்ஸால்வென்ஸி ரெகுலேஷன் ரத்து செய்வதைப்பற்றி சொன்னீர்களை. அது சரியாயிருக்கு மென்று எனக்கு தோன்றவில்லை. இரண்டாவது சொன்னீர்களை அந்த ரெகுலேஷன் சீர்திருத்துவதைப்பற்றி அது சரியாக இருக்கும் பட்சத்தில் அதைப்பற்று அடிஷனல் ஹெட்சர்காம் வக்கீலுக்கு அனுப்பலாம். அடிஷனல் ஹெட்சர்கார் வக்கில் இப்போது இந்த பில்லை எழுதி வருகிறார்கள். நீங்கள் சொல்லுகிற பாயின்டுகளை கொடுத்தால் அவைகளை அடிஷனல் ஹெட்சர்கார் வக்கீலிடம் கொடுத்து அதில் எதையெல்லாம் சேர்க்கலாமோ அவைகளைப் பார்த்து சேர்க்கலாம்.

[You spoke about repealing the Insolvency Regulation. It does not seem to me that it would be right to do so. If what you said about it secondly, *viz.*, amending the Regulation, is correct, it would be looked into and sent to the Addititional Head Sirkar Vakil. The Additional Head Sirkar Vakil is now engaged in drafting an amending Bill. If you would give me in writing all the points you have raised, they will be forwarded to the Additional Head Sirkar Vakil and he will embody such of them as could be embodied.]

24. Establishment of a Munsiff's Court at Pattanamtitta.

MR. C. MATHAI MATHEW (*Pattanamtitta taluk*) speaking in Malayalam, gave expression to the loyalty of the inhabitants of the Pattanamtitta taluk to His Highness the Maha Raja and Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent. The member said that his taluk, which was the biggest taluk in the State with a population of 142,664 and contributing Rs. 1,05,804 by way of land revenue to the State exchequer, possessed only very few public institutions.

In regard to the administration of Civil Justice, the *pakuthies* of the taluk were divided between the Munsiff's Courts at Adur and

Chengannur. In consequence, litigants of the taluk had to travel distances varying from 12 miles to 42 miles in order to reach either of the two courts. The minimum distance between a court and any *pakuthi* was 12 miles. About 60 years ago, Pattanamtitta had a Munsiff's Court, but it was transferred to Krishnapuram. There were forty joint stock companies, four hundred registered *chitties*, one hundred co-operative societies and various trading concerns working in the taluk. In 1105 the number of cases of the Pattanamtitta taluk filed in the Adur Munsiff's court was 439 and of those in the Chengannur Muinsiff's court was 481. The total average of the number of cases from the taluk for the last three years was 850. From the Mallapuzhacherri *pakuthi* alone, 240 cases were annually filed in the Chengannur Munsiff's court.

The subject had been represented in successive sessions of the Assembly; but nothing was done by Government for redressing the grievance of the people of the taluk. The member therefore suggested that the question should forthwith be taken up by the Law's Delays Commissioner and by Government.

DEWAN'S REPLY : നിങ്ങാം മഹാരാജാവുതിരുമനസ്സിലേനേക്കും മഹാറാണിറീജൻറുതിരുമനസ്സിലേനേക്കും രാജഭക്തിപ്രദർശ്ശിപ്പിച്ചതു സന്തോഷപൂവ്വം തിരുമനസ്സറിയിക്കാം.

നിങ്ങളുടെ നിവേദനത്തിനു വിഷയമായിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതി, നിങ്ങാം ഒടുവിൽ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ, ഇപ്പോാം ജോലിചെയ്യുവരുന്ന ലാ സഡിലേസ് കമ്മിഷണരുടെ ആലോചനയ്ക്കു വിഷയമാക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. നിങ്ങളുടെ നിവേദനത്തിൽ പറയുന്ന ഭാഗങ്ങളെല്ലാം അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു അയച്ചുകൊടുക്കാം.

[I shall gladly convey to His Highness the Maha Raja and to Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent your expressions of loyalty. Your representation will be referred to the Law's Delays Commissioner who will do the needful.]

25. Legislation for the prevention of tea thefts.

MR. J. H. CANTLAY (*Central Travancore Planters' Association*) drew attention to the urgent need of a Regulation for the prevention of tea thefts, a subject which had been brought up at the Assembly in the previous year. There had been several cases of thefts of tea from factories in the Vandiperiyar district in the year previous and, in some cases, the thieves were caught and dealt with by the officers concerned. The stolen tea found its way to professional receivers, who were usually known to the Police, and they found a ready market for it. The receivers were the root of the evil and the people to legislate against; they continued to prosper on stolen teas with impunity, while those whom they employed became a charge on Government, finding accommodation in the various prisons belonging to the State.

Rubber was provided with a Regulation under which all dealers in the commodity should be licensed. In Ceylon, there were Acts for both rubber and tea, under which the onus of proof in the case of theft